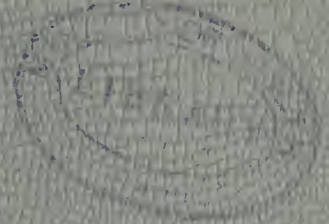


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URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

The
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Senior Sanitary Inspector
For the Year
1955

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Health Department,
422 Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

May, 1956.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Once again I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the District. Last year I referred to the difficulties and dangers in attempting to assess the health of a community from death rates. Nevertheless one is justified in feeling a very definite satisfaction in reporting the low Infant Mortality, the absence of any death from infectious disease and the fact that only one death occurred from tuberculosis. Furthermore, no maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

Regarding Infectious Disease, the first quarter of the year was marked by both the high initial incidence of measles which, continuing over from the previous year finally burned itself out in February, and also by the occurrence of dysentery. This latter disease, though usually mild and rarely fatal, presents considerable difficulties owing to its high infectivity, the presence of many unknown and unknowing "carriers" and the absence of any specific treatment. The only logical method of control is by the observation generally of strict personal hygiene especially in respect of hand-washing. The fact that the outbreak was confined to such relatively narrow limits was, I feel convinced due in large measure to the high public standards of hygiene attributable to your efforts over many years in conjunction with the "Chadderton Clean Food Association" towards educating the public in the matters of Food Hygiene. It is at times such as this that one fully appreciates the value of Health Education, and the real results of such methods can be evidenced in the ready response and co-operation of the general public. The "Chadderton Clean Food Association" is to be commended for its' programme of Talks and Film Shows on Food Hygiene directed towards Schools, Factory Canteens and other food handlers potential and actual. The Health and Hygiene Exhibition held during the early part of the year did not draw quite the attendance the exhibits deserved. Nevertheless it was considered that the effort was well worth while.

Action against Atmospheric Pollution has, as elsewhere, been mainly expectant in the calm preceding the introduction of Clean Air Legislation, a calm heralding the storm which will, it is hoped, disperse the smoke and fumes which darken our sun and clog our lungs.

The progressive and enlightened Housing programme and Slum Clearance Policy pursued by the Council takes into account not only the houses occupied by the people but also the people who occupy the houses, as evidenced by the generous consideration given to the needs of old people in the provision of bungalows. In this connection I acknowledge the generous and sympathetic consideration always afforded by the Housing Committee to cases presenting special medical or medico-social needs for re-housing.

I would now refer to the exceptionally happy spirit of co-operation which exists both within this department, and in its relationships with other departments of the Council. To you Mr. Chairman and to the members of your Committee I remain indebted for your vigorous and encouraging interest and support. I am grateful to Mr. Stott, Clerk of the Council for his advice, guidance and ever willing co-operation. My thanks and appreciation are well due to Mr. Mann, Senior Sanitary Inspector and other members of the Staff for their hard work and generous co-operation.

On Mr. Prenton fell the main burden of compiling this report. For that and his other service I am indeed thankful.

Yours obediently,

T. P. O'GRADY,

Medical Officer of Health.



"Look to your health: and if you have it, praise God and value it next to a good conscience; for health is the second blessing that we mortals are capable of; a blessing that money can't buy; therefore value it, and be thankful for it."

Isaac Walton

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1955-56

Chairman :

Councillor Ernest Thompson

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor Fred Corfield

Councillor Robert Bottoms

Councillor Walter Hill

Councillor George Howard

Councillor Fred Lawton

Councillor Ralph Semple, J.P.

Councillor Harold Shanley

Councillor Arthur Tongue, J.P.

Clerk of the Council :

L. Stott, Esq.

STAFF

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	T. P. O'GRADY, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i> ...	J. MANN, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I., Cert. of Meat and other Foods.
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspectors</i>	A. A. WILD, M.R.I.P.H.H., M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I., Cert. of Meat and other Foods. A. RENSHAW, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I., Cert. of Meat and other Foods.
<i>Pupil Sanitary Inspector</i>	H. MOUSDELL, (from 1st January, 1955).
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	H. PRENTON.
<i>General Clerk- Shorthand Typist</i>	MISS B. GARSIDE.
<i>Junior Assistant</i>	D. ROBINSON.

SECTION A.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population — 31,730

(Registrar General's Estimate, mid-1955)

					M.	F.	Total
Live Births	Legitimate	...	...	...	188	218	406
	Illegitimate		...	...	7	5	12
	Total	...	...	...	195	223	418

Crude Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1955 13.2

Adjusted Rate 13.8

Stillbirths 7 3 10

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 23

Deaths 195 157 352

Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1955 ... 11.1

Adjusted Rate 12.2

Maternal Mortality :—

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ... 0

Mortality rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 0

Infantile Mortality :—

Deaths of infants under one year of age ... 8

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... 19

Neo-Natal Mortality :—

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age ... 8

Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... 19

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS.

1955

RATES	England and Wales Estimated Population— 44,441,000	Chadderton Estimated Population— 31,730	
BIRTH RATES—	1955	1955	Five Years 1951—1955
Live Births	15.0	13.8	13.2
Still Births (per 1000 total births) ...	23.1 (a)	23 (a)	23 (a)
DEATH RATES—			
All Causes	11.7	12.2	12.4
Tuberculosis	0.15	0.03	0.19
Cancer (all forms)	2.06	1.99	1.91
Maternal Mortality	0.64	Nil	1.84
Infant Mortality... ..	24.9 (b)	19 (a)	23 (a)
Neo-Natal Mortality... ..	17.3 (b)	19 (a)	16 (a)
NOTIFICATIONS—			
(CASE RATE per 1,000 pop.)			
Typhoid Fever (190 cases)	0.00	Nil	Nil
Para-Typhoid Fever (871 cases)	0.02	Nil	Nil
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	Nil	0.02
Scarlet Fever (32,591 cases)	0.73	1.10	0.99
Whooping Cough (79,092 cases)	1.78	0.31	1.15
Diphtheria (169 cases)	0.00	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas	0.10	0.06	0.03
Smallpox	Nil	Nil	0.00 (1 case)
Measles (693,741 cases)	15.61	13.0	7.36
Pneumonia (27,899 cases)... ..	0.63	0.31	0.44
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) (3710 cases)	0.08	Nil	0.08
Acute Encephalitis (148 cases)	0.00	Nil	Nil
Dysentery (36,698 cases)	0.83	9.13	Nil
Food Poisoning (12,717 cases)... ..	0.29	0.06	0.15
Puerperal Pyrexia (12,108 cases)	0.27	Nil	0.01
Tuberculosis—			
Respiratory (34,209 cases)	0.77	0.31	0.39
Other Forms (4,162 cases)	0.09	0.12	0.06

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 related births.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA AND GENERAL STATISTICS

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

The Urban District of Chadderton lies on the south-western slopes of the Lancashire Pennine Hills about six miles to the North-east of Manchester. It adjoins Royton on the North and East sides, Oldham on the East. Middleton on the West and Manchester and Failsworth on the South and South-west.

Chadderton covers an area of 3,013 acres and the height above sea level varies from 300 to 500 feet.

The sub-soil is chiefly rock or shale, overlying clay and the coal measures, but in some parts of the district there is a fair amount of sand.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Chadderton is a working class district. The houses are chiefly of the four, five or six room type, the older ones being built in rows. Those built in recent years are mostly semi-detached. The inhabitants are mainly employed in the cotton trade, the manufacture of textile machinery, aircraft production and garment making. There is also a large printing and dye-works in the district.

In parts the area is densely populated containing much old property the remainder of the district being semi-rural in character. Some farm land is still worked in the North West part.

The most important factor in the health of this area is the lack of sunshine due to a great extent to the smoke laden atmosphere. During the year it will be noted that the number of hours of sunshine were 1259.20 hours as compared with 711.75 hours for the previous year.

Atmospheric Pollution no doubt contributes much to the large incidence of respiratory disease in the area.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange has kindly informed me that the number of persons wholly unemployed in Chadderton is as low as it was twelve months ago.

There has been short time working in the cotton industry during the year. This began to increase at about March, reaching a peak at about the end of August, since when there has been a considerable decline in numbers. The employment position in industries other than cotton has been good.

PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND OPEN SPACES

The Council have at present three parks, Foxdenton Park, Coalshaw Green Park, and Fitton Park. During the year a fourth, Chadderton Hall Park has been developed and will be officially opened in May, 1956. The parks are laid out with shrubs and flowers which in the summer are a delight to the eye. Bowling Greens, Tennis courts are also provided, these are excellent, in a way, for open air recreation for adults, but in the past there have been far too few places put aside for the children. Even though the atmosphere may be polluted, it is a far better thing that children should be catered for with outdoor playgrounds than that they should be cooped up in houses and streets and have their energy curbed and restricted.

In 1948 the Medical Officer in his Annual Report strongly urged that serious consideration be given for the provision of playgrounds for the children living on new estates, so that the younger ones could play near their homes. It is gratifying to note the efforts of the Council over recent years to provide such amenities.

Provision has been made for the children at Foxdenton and Coalshaw Green Parks. A playground for the children has been provided on the Yew Trees Housing Estate with playground equipment. It is also intended to provide one on the Northfield Road Housing Estate in the near future. Work is now being carried out in the Chadderton Hall Park on a children's section which will include playground equipment to meet various ages. A valuable innovation is the introduction of methods and materials for teaching children road sense and safety first. This section is hoped to be completed during the summer of 1956.

The layout of Coronation Gardens with its bungalows for the old folks, Community Centre and bowling green, was completed during the year. The bowling green will be officially opened in 1956. The gardens to the bungalows are tended by the staff of the Parks Department.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	3013 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1955)	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,730
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,114
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1954 (according to rate book)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,156
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£203,642
Sum represented by a 1d. rate (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£780
Number of inches of rain during 1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.34
Number of days on which rain was recorded	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Number of hours sunshine during 1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259.20
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded	...	...	...	...	...	...	255
Month in which most sunshine was recorded, July	...	...	...	...	...	...	(hrs.) 248.5
Days on which most sunshine was recorded (with 14 hours each)	20th May, 1955;	30th May, 1955;	27th July, 1955.	...	...	...
Highest temperature recorded during 1955 (two days 12th July, 1955, 24th August, 1955.	...	...	...	...	...	...	81°F
Lowest temperature recorded during 1955 (16th January, 1955).	...	...	...	...	...	...	18°F

POPULATION

The Registrar General has given the estimated population of Chadderton for mid-year 1955 as 31,730, an increase of 180 over the 1954 figure.

BIRTHS

During the year there was a slight decrease in the number of births, from 422 in 1954 to 418 in 1955 giving an adjusted rate of 13.2 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.2 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

MARRIAGES

There is no Register Office in Chadderton and to the figure of the marriages contracted in the churches and chapels of Chadderton it is necessary to add the number of Chadderton people who were married in the District Register Office at Oldham. Provided that the woman, or both participants, reside in Chadderton, it is customary to consider a marriage in the Oldham Register Office in the Chadderton total, which was 196 during 1955, as compared with 207 in 1954.

DEATHS

Principal Causes of Death

Diseases of the Circulatory System	122
Cancer	61
Vascular Disease of the Nervous System	51
Diseases of the Respiratory System	49
Accidents	13
All other causes	56
Total	352

Death Rate 12.2 per 1,000

As shown in the foregoing table, the deaths in Chadderton for the year 1955 amounted to 352, giving an adjusted mortality rate of 12.2 per 1,000 of the population. This figure compares with the corresponding rate of 11.3 for 1954. Of interest is the Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate of 0.03 per 1,000—a very low rate indeed.

The pattern of death has been changing over the years; gone is the high infant and early childhood mortality and consequently more and more people are reaching what was previously considered to be “ripe old age,” and more and more deaths are attributable to causes associated with middle and later life—this is the main reason why we now find “Diseases of the Circulatory System” installed as “Captain of the Men of Death” with Cancer a very able Lieutenant. Other factors certainly play their parts. The rush and bustle, the anxiety and

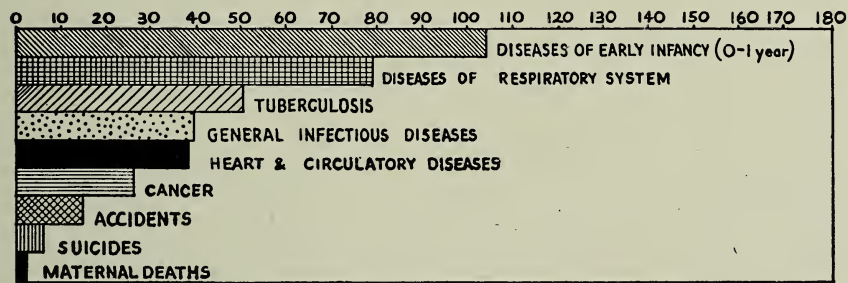
stress of modern civilisation no doubt contribute to Coronary Thrombosis and High Blood Pressure. Atmospheric Pollution whether derived from chimney or exhaust pipe may be contributing to the increased Cancer mortality. At any rate there seems little reasonable doubt that excessive smoking especially of cigarettes can be a costly indulgence as far as health also is concerned.

The number of deaths from accidents both in the home and on the road point the need for more intensive educative measures towards the preventive aspects of the problem and especially so in respect of young children and of the elderly living alone.

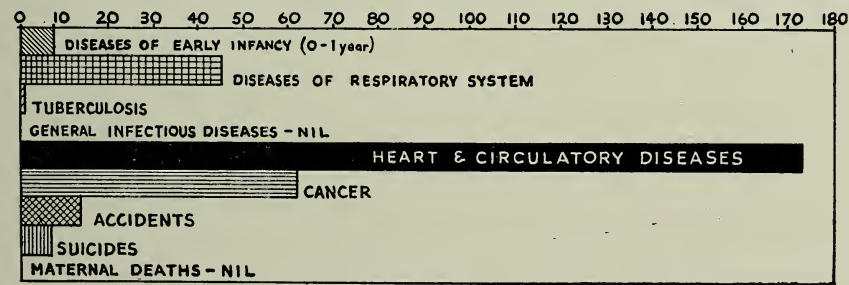
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

1905 - 1955

(a) 1905. Population—24,892. Total Deaths (All Causes)=448



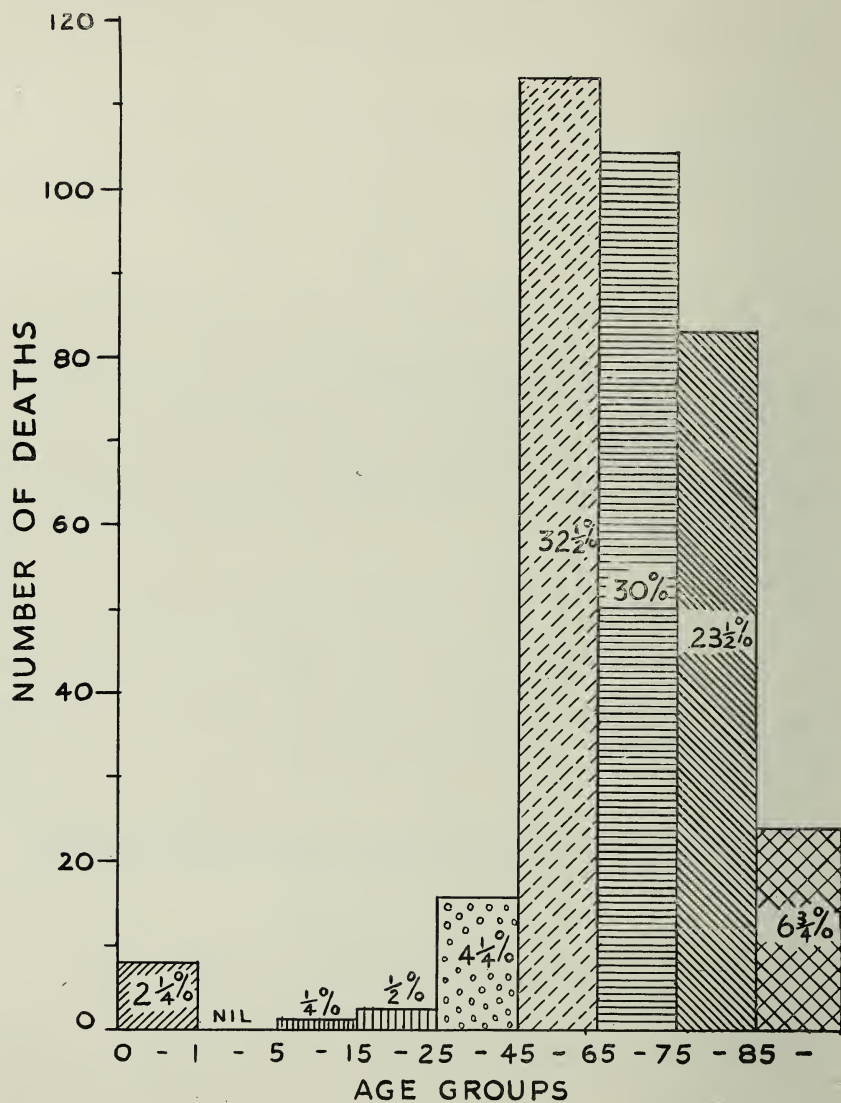
(b) 1955. Population—31,730. Total Deaths (All Causes)=352



AGES AT DEATH

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
5 to 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15 to 25 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
25 to 45 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
45 to 65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
65 to 75 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
75 to 85 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
85 to 95 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
95 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/> 352 <hr/>

In the diagram below, an indication is given of the ages at which people die in Chadderton. It will be seen that almost two thirds of them reach 65 years and over.



MATERNAL MORTALITY

No mother died during pregnancy in 1955. Some credit must be given to domiciliary and hospital midwifery staffs for their work during the year.

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS

The number of infant deaths for 1955 was eight which shows a decrease, giving an infant mortality rate of 19 per 1,000 live births. All the infants, as is usual, died within the first four weeks of life. Does the solution to this problem lie in still more effective supervision of the expectant mother and in more intensive education, not alone of expectant mothers but of expectant fathers?

			Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	Neo-Natal Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Infant Mortality Rate
1951	...	...	15	13	24
1952	...	...	27	13	24
1953	...	...	18	12	19
1954	...	...	32	21	33
1955	...	...	23	19	19

SECTION B.

PROVISION OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose Chadderton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Chadderton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Medical Officer is "TYLON" Middleton Road West, Chadderton.

MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES

Midwifery

Three midwives are employed to serve this area. Their addresses are as follows:—

Nurse J. Houghton, 6 Duddon Walk, Langley Estate, Middleton. MID 4784 (until October, 1955).

Nurse A. Jeffers, 469 Middleton Road, Chadderton. MAI 8043.

Nurse E. S. Mills, 1 Laurel Avenue, Chadderton. MAI 6765.

Nurse C. J. Williams, 59 Owler Lane, Chadderton. FAI 3047 (from October, 1955).

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Dr. J. K. Hardy, who as Assistant Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the running of the above clinics is also engaged part-time as Clinical Assistant in the Obstetrical Department of the Oldham and District General Hospital, and this arrangement is admirably suited to ensuring effective liaison between the various services concerned i.e., the family Doctor, Hospitals, and Local Authority.

Although domiciliary births numbered only 152 as against 176 for the previous year there was nevertheless a further increase in the attendance of expectant mothers at the clinic. Most of the women who are confined at home attended the clinic prior to their confinement. This is of advantage to them because it means that they get to know well the midwife who will subsequently attend them. The arrangement also seems to be not unwelcome to the family Doctors in the area who are thus relieved of some of the routine work involved in ante-natal care. Relations between the Doctors and the clinics are cordial and an effort is made to ensure that the general practitioner is consulted as to any action to be taken if a complication occurs.

Number of domiciliary births : 152.

	Central Clinic	Eaves Lane Clinic
Number of sessions	48	52
Number of women attending clinic	139	183
Number of attendances made	678	876
Average number attending per session ...	14.1	16.8
Average attendances per individual	4.87	4.78

The Relaxation Classes foreshadowed in last year's report are now being held regularly at the Central Clinic. Simple physical exercises are carried out under instruction of a trained physiotherapist, while talks and discussions on health matters connected with pregnancy, child-birth and infant care form an important part which is contributed to by the Midwives and Health Visitors.

After confinement every effort is made to prevail on Mothers to undergo the all important post-natal examination either by her own family Doctor or at the Clinic.

Post-natal clinics are held on the same days as the ante-natal clinics and the number of women who attended are given below.

	Central Clinic	Eaves Lane Clinic
Number of women attending	7	16
Number of attendances made	8	16

The sessions are held at the Central Clinic on Mondays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and at Eaves Lane Clinic on Thursdays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

Once the child is born the health services of the community do their best to ensure that the child becomes a healthy adult.

Health Visitors

Soon after baby is born the health visitor visits the home and talks to the mother advising her on any problems, medical or social, that may confront her. She may suggest that the mother visit the child welfare clinic. Sessions were held at the Chadderton Clinics as follows:—

Central Clinic	Tuesday, 2 p.m. Thursday, 2 p.m. (Dr.'s session, alternate weeks).
Eaves Lane Clinic ...	Wednesday, 2 p.m. Friday, 2 p.m. (Dr.'s session).

The continued high attendance figures are especially satisfactory allowing for the fact that following the departure of Dr. T. A. Phillips there was an interval of three months before his successor was appointed. Three Health Visitors were employed in the area for the whole year. If the full establishment of four Health Visitors were available the numbers would probably be higher still. It must be emphasised that one of the main functions of these nurses is to ensure the attendance at the clinic of those parents who need help most and these are often the very ones who attend least unless encouraged to do so.

	Central Clinic 1954—1955		Eaves Lane Clinic 1954—1955	
Number of sessions	102	102	102	101
Number of attendances	3373	3334	3208	2978
Number of Doctor's sessions	42	18	64	52
Number of examinations by Doctor	393	205	581	431
Number of individual children who attended during the year	351	327	379	357

SCHOOL HEALTH

Minor Ailment Clinics

The School Health Clinics are held in the same buildings as the Child Welfare Clinics and their object is to treat minor ailments which may occur in children attending school. The improved health of school children and the provision of free medical care for the whole family under the National Health Service means that these clinics do not now discharge such an important function as they did. However, regular sessions are still held at both Eaves Lane and Central Clinics.

	Central Clinic	Eaves Lane Clinic
Total number of sessions held	77	117
Number of attendances	217	364
Number of Doctor's sessions	27	30

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

Once again no case of Diphtheria, not to mention a death, has occurred during the year. Here indeed preventive measures have proved their worth, as shown by the extraordinary change in the incidence of this killer disease since the introduction of immunisation.

The 2,480 deaths and 46,000 cases of Diphtheria which were recorded for England and Wales for the year 1940 were by 1955 reduced to 11 deaths in a total of 161 cases. It is indeed clear that by continued and vigorous effort Diphtheria, like Typhus and Cholera, can be finally relegated to the limbo of conquered diseases.

Whooping Cough which over more recent years has emerged as the most fatal disease of early childhood has had its foretaste of things to come with the introduction during the year of protective immunisation at the clinics. Immunisation against Whooping-Cough and Diphtheria are combined in the one injection—that this appeals to parents by reason of economy of time to them and of discomfort to their children is evidenced by the increasing number of children being thus doubly protected. It can be confidently expected that in the coming years we will derive pleasure from annually recording the weakening grip of this dangerous and disturbing illness on the lives and health of our children.

Dental Clinic

The dental clinic at Eaves Lane is still operating on a part time basis. Details of attendances made and treatments given below show a big reduction on last year's figure. This was due to the long interval elapsing between the resignation of the previous Dental Officer and the appointment of his successor.

	School Children	Pre- School	Ante- Natal	Post- Natal
No. examined by Dental Surgeon	603	53	24	10
No. found to require treatment	580	49	24	10
No. referred for treatment ...	580	49	24	10
No. actually treated	603	64	24	10
No. of attendances	1661	119	58	22
No. of extractions .....T	657	59	—	—
No. of extractions .....P	220	—	21	7
No. of fillings .....T	86	13	—	—
No. of fillings .....P	277	—	9	5
No. of dressings .....T	5	79	—	—
No. of dressings .....P	912	—	36	9
No. of sessions : 130.				

T—Temporary

P—Permanent

Ultra Violet Light

During the winter months regular clinics are held for babies and young children who are debilitated and have frequent colds, although improved nutrition of the child population has made this type of therapy of less importance than it used to be.

Number of children who attended for U.V.R. in 1955	59
Number of attendances	580
Number of sessions held	50

Ophthalmic Clinic

Once a fortnight the Consultant Ophthalmologist attends the Central Clinic for the treatment of eye disorders in children. Cases in need of orthoptic treatment are referred by him to one or other of the local hospitals.

Number of children examined in 1955	397
Number of children for whom glasses were prescribed	173

Orthopaedic Clinic

The Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon attends this clinic once monthly to see cases referred by the Medical Officer. She is assisted by the Physiotherapist who comes once weekly to instruct classes of children in appropriate remedial exercises.

Number of children examined in 1955	153
Number of attendances	640

Speech Therapy

On starting school some children are found to have minor speech defects. Most of them clear up spontaneously but there

are a few more serious cases where the defect needs special treatment and this is undertaken by Miss M. N. Beedham, Speech Therapist at the Firs Hall Clinic, Failsworth.

During 1955 six children from Chadderton received Speech Therapy at the clinic. Of these, three were discharged cured and three were still attending at the end of the year. In addition, four children, who were on the waiting list at this clinic, were transferred to the Oldham and District General Hospital and received treatment there.

OTHER CLINICS

Tuberculosis After-Care

Special Health Visitors are employed to visit patients in their homes to ensure that treatment prescribed by the Chest Physician is carried out ; that every possible precaution is taken by the patient against the spread of infection and that, where suitable, additional protection is afforded to family contacts by way of B.C.G. Vaccination.

Venereal Diseases Clinic

Treatment for patients suffering from these diseases is provided at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

OTHER DOMICILIARY SERVICES

Home Nursing Service

The Lancashire County Council through Health Division No. 14, provides the District Nursing Service and three female district nurses are seconded to Chadderton. The male nurse is available for certain cases as required throughout the Division.

Details of cases attended by the nurses are given below :—

Number of individual cases attended	555
Number of day routine visits	13036
Number of night routine visits	4
Number of casual visits	186

The male nurse has supplied the following figures :—

Number of individual cases on books end of 1954	27
Number of new cases attended to during year 1955	123
	<hr/>
	150
Less cases completed (Convalescent, Hospital, died, etc.)	127
	<hr/>
Number of individual cases on books end of 1955	23
Total number of visits	1682

Home Help Service

This service is organised on a Divisional basis and supervised by a domestic help organiser. Help is provided in the home for cases of confinement and short illness of the housewife.

A major portion of the service, however, is devoted to the care of the aged, infirm, chronic sick and cases of sudden acute illness in the home.

The number of Chadderton cases attended is shown below:—

Home Confinements	13
Confinements away from home	3
Sickness	25
Aged and Infirm.....	81
Tuberculosis	1
	<hr/>
	123
	<hr/>

HOSPITALS

General and Maternity

Most patients are admitted to one of the two Oldham hospitals, Oldham Royal or Oldham and District General Hospital. Some maternity cases are admitted to the Woodfield Nursing Home, Oldham. Manchester hospitals are also available as required.

Infectious Diseases

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are admitted to either Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, or Monsall Hospital, Manchester, if the severity of the infection requires it.

X-ray Facilities

These X-Ray facilities for chest cases are provided by the Radiology Department of the Oldham Hospitals.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens of blood from the ante-natal clinics are usually sent to the Pathological Department, Oldham and District General Hospital, or the National Blood Transfusion Service, Royal Infirmary, Manchester. Almost all the pathological specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, Manchester.

During 1955, 2,879 faeces specimens were submitted. Of these 1,006 showed the presence of Sonne Dysentery organism and 17 contained Salmonella Typhi-Murium, in 10 others Bacillus Coli was found and one was infected with Staphylococci Aureus. 1,845 specimens were negative.

Two specimens of blood were submitted for the Influenza tests, one was found to contain Influenza A virus and the other was negative. Six garglings were also submitted for the same test but no virus was isolated from any of these.

Two nose and throat swabs were also sent, both specimens proved negative to the haemolytic streptococci or diphtheria organisms.

Again our thanks to Dr. Parker, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for their valuable help and co-operation which is so readily given to this Department whenever asked for and is so much appreciated.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers is placed upon the local health authority and these cases are dealt with on a Divisional basis. Those in need of help are put in touch with Moral Welfare Organisations and their admission to Mother and Baby homes may be arranged.

Illegitimate children are given special attention by the Health Visitors and if it is necessary to separate the child from the mother, officers of the Children's Committee of the County Council undertake the supervision of the child.

WELFARE SERVICES

Under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948, it is the responsibility of the local authority to provide accommodation for the aged and infirm who are in need of care and attention. Such accommodation is at present available at three hostels within the Division and, by agreement with Oldham Welfare Service Committee, at Part III Allocated Accommodation, Oldham and District General Hospital Annexe. A new fifty place hostel is in the course of erection in Chadderton. The accommodation is limited and priority is dependant on "need."

Further provisions of the Act require the Local Authority to provide temporary accommodation for people in urgent need thereof, for example, in cases of flooding, fire, etc., and such families in this area are usually lodged by arrangement with Oldham Welfare Services in Allocation Part III.

The local health authority has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons. These include the blind and the deaf and those who suffer from other disabilities such as epileptics or spastics. A register of handicapped persons is maintained and help is given to them directly and by co-operation with voluntary bodies.

Worthy of special mention is a voluntary body of people namely the Chadderton Old People's Welfare Committee. This Committee is representative of the main interests concerned with the care of the elderly, and membership includes Councillors, Doctors, District Nurses, Health Visitors and other interested persons including a link up with the Churches. It carries out this task of catering for the needs of the old folk by providing facilities in the form of Over Sixties Clubs and there are now five in the district. They look after the physical and mental recreation to further the health of those who are growing old. To relieve poverty, distress, or sickness too is another aim and during the year over forty old people have been assisted. Regular visiting is carried out and especially to those who are housebound, and during the year 1943 visits were made. A Chiropody Service was commenced and the response is most encouraging, persons who are housebound requesting chiropody treatment are visited and treatment given at a small charge.

CONVALESCENCE

Applications for convalescence for adults or children come from hospital almoners, social workers or general practitioners. Financial responsibility rests with the applicant, although help is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the Regional Hospital Board has at its disposal convalescent homes for the more seriously ill patient. Admission to this type of home is arranged by the local Hospital Management Committee.

NURSERIES

Day Nurseries provide a useful service for mothers who wish or are forced to go out to work, although the major share of the cost of the County Council Nurseries is borne by the ratepayers.

In addition to the County nurseries seven cotton mills in the district provide accommodation for children whose mothers work in the mills.

The two County nurseries were open for 244 days during the year and both have 33 places available for children.

Ages	Total Attendances	
	Brook Street	Coalshaw Green
0—1 year	1676	1622
2—4 years	4900	4962

AMBULANCE SERVICES

Chadderton patients are removed to Hospital by the vehicles of the Lancashire County Council. During 1955 the Ambulance Officer reports that there has been an increase over 1954.

Patients going to hospital for general treatment	4589
Emergency calls	530
Infectious Disease	21
	<hr/>
	5140

CHILDREN'S ACT, 1948

By the provisions of this Act certain classes of children come under the care of the Children's Department of the Lancashire County Council. The department is responsible for children who are for various reasons deprived of the normal care of their parents.

The Area Children's Officer for the Chadderton District is Miss E. Foggin whose office is at "Enville House," Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne (Telephone Ashton 2933). Miss Foggin has provided us with the following figures for 1955 in respect of the Chadderton district.

	Families	Children
Number of applications for children to come into care	20	34
Number of children received into care	9	13
Other arrangements made	11	21

With reference to the children received into care, in one case the girl was received for a few weeks pending her admission to a Special School. Her mother stated that the girl was beyond her control. Another little boy was received into care following the death of his mother and in the cases of the other 11 children they came into care owing to the illness and admission into hospital of their mothers, in some cases for confinement and in others for operative or other treatment. Thanks partly due to the work of the co-ordinating committee in the Chadderton area no children were received into care due to the eviction of parents from houses. This committee deals with problem families and meets bi-monthly at which members of the Children's Health, Education, Housing and N.S.P.C.C. departments discuss ways and means of preventing children from difficult families coming into care and preventing the breakup of the families concerned.

During the year we had nine enquiries from Chadderton families who wished to offer their homes to deprived children. In five of these cases however the applicants withdrew after further consideration of the issues involved. In one case enquiries are still proceeding and in two cases the applicants want school age children for long term placement and we have been unable to find suitable children for them as yet. In the remaining cases, we were able to place two children in the home and they are very happily settled.

There are still only four approved foster homes in the Chadderton area which has a population of 31,750. Five children are being fostered in these homes. Of the 13 children received into care in Chadderton during the year under review not one was able to be boarded out in Chadderton. In most cases foster homes had to be found for them in the Nelson area. From this it will be seen that the great need is for people who are willing to offer their homes to children for short periods of a few weeks during which time their parents are in hospital. There is also a great need for Roman Catholic people to offer their homes for either long or short term placements.

In November 1954, an Area Committee was set up and since that time public meetings have been held in all districts covered by the committee including Chadderton. Further meetings will be held in due course and Miss Foggin is also willing to speak to church parents associations and similar groups of people with a view to publicising the need for fostering. Chadderton U.D.C. is represented on the Area Committee by Councillor Hodgson of 29 Long Lane, Chadderton.

Regular case meetings in the district within the Division have been held during the year. Those attending included the Medical Officer of Health, Children's Officer, N.S.P.C.C. Officer, Health Visitor, School Attendance Officer, Probation Officer and other interested persons.

These meetings have proved very valuable in discussing problems "on the spot" and in effecting co-operation of various interested parties in reaching a solution to many difficult problems.

SECTION C.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

MEASLES

There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of measles in 1955. The outbreak began in the early months of the year.

Measles
413 cases.

WHOOPING COUGH

Again the decline in the number of cases of whooping cough was very marked. It is hoped that the decline in whooping cough cases will be maintained at this low level. Will mass immunisation against whooping cough give the immunity required, and enable us to banish this distressing disease as we have already with diphtheria ?

Whooping Cough
10 cases.

SCARLET FEVER

The number of cases of scarlet fever is the same as last year. The disease was of a mild form making it possible that some additional cases have gone unrecognised. No death from scarlet fever has been reported since 1935.

Scarlet Fever
35 cases.

ERYSIPELAS

Two cases were notified during the year and both recovered.

Erysipelas
2 cases.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Two cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred during the year and there was complete recovery in each case.

Puerperal Pyrexia
2 cases.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of notifications of tuberculosis are less this year as compared with 1954. This is an improvement but we must not relax our vigilance in establishing the diagnosis as early as possible to enable treatment to be successful. Only one death from respiratory tuberculosis in 1955 maintains the rate at a low level.

Respiratory
Tuberculosis
10 cases.
Non-Respiratory
Tuberculosis
4 cases

DIPHTHERIA

Once again no case of this disease was reported during the year and the district has been free from diphtheria since 1949. In spite of this the continued immunisation of all young children must be prosecuted with the utmost vigour if we are to maintain this happy state. This aim can be achieved if parents everywhere would give consent for their children to be immunised. Parents tend to be indifferent due perhaps to the absence of diphtheria; they probably now consider it unnecessary to seek preventative measures to avoid the disease. It is therefore essential to bring home to parents of young children their responsibilities to take advantage of the protective service provided.

Diphtheria
No case.

Indifference is dangerous. Immunisation is safe.

FOOD POISONING

Only two cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. This probably does not represent the true picture of persons affected. The public must be educated to realise that this disease can be controlled by the carrying out of the simple precautions of personal hygiene and the clean handling of food.

Food Poisoning
2 cases.

DYSENTERY

The number of dysentery cases notified during the year was 290, an increase on last year's figures, and again probably not a correct figure, because people with slight symptoms do not seek medical treatment or advice and carry on with their normal everyday life. Dysentery, though nearly always mild in character, is most infectious and spreads rapidly in places where small children are grouped together. It is vital that everyone should wash their hands after using the toilet and the highest standards of personal hygiene should be set.

Dysentery
290 cases.

PNEUMONIA

During 1955, 10 cases were notified. Eight deaths occurred.

In this connection it should be appreciated that 'Broncho Pneumonia' is not notifiable and such cases are not therefore included here.

Pneumonia
10 cases.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

No cases of the above diseases were notified in the area during the year.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was reported during the year. Experience over the past several years have shown the wisdom of vaccinating infants as a routine preventive measure. As stated in a recent Ministry of Health Memorandum "Infant vaccination does more than provide young children with immunity to Smallpox—it also ensures that any subsequent vaccination performed perhaps as an emergency measure but more probably as a routine procedure required by reason of service in the Armed Forces or by travel to a country where Smallpox is prevalent, will be less likely to cause a severe local reaction." We must continue to ensure a high level of immunity to Smallpox in the community.

Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

May, 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

This is my eighth annual report upon the work done by your sanitary inspectors and it is with due appreciation of the honour that I present details of the sanitary administration of the department.

Unlike many other authorities, and possibly other Council departments, there has been no staff shortage throughout the year. A pupil inspector took up his duties at the beginning of 1955 and as the year closed we awaited a third additional inspector commencing work in Chadderton.

The year was one of some importance to the Department for its scope of administration was widened in so far as the inspectors were appointed Inspectors under the Shops Act and the operation of the Cleansing Services was added to their duties. Furthermore, concrete proposals relative to Slum Clearance were outlined during the year, after a survey of some houses, and a start was made on securing the clearance of some of the unfit houses in the district.

An important event of the year was the holding of the Health and Hygiene Exhibition in March. Though the attendance at this display was not what was anticipated, it was felt that the exhibition did prove successful, and that some good propaganda had great effect. It must be admitted, however, that the organising, the preparation and the final dismantling of such exhibitions does seriously upset the routine of the office. Nevertheless all who took part agreed that the effort was worth while.

As comment upon the work done is made in the body of my report, there is no further need for me to draw attention to particular sections.

In concluding this introduction to the report I must record my thanks to the members of the Health Committee for the manner in which matters of policy have received consideration, to Dr. O'Grady for his valued assistance and co-operation and to the heads and members of the staffs of other departments who have always been of service and actually provided material for the compilation of this report. It is with sincerity that I also express my appreciation of the loyalty and willing effort of the staff of the Health Department. A desire to pull together and an attitude of real team spirit exists in no small measure. Their help, their understanding, their work are matters for which the Council and myself are indebted.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MANN,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION D.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

With the exception of approximately 37 farmsteads and cottages all houses in Chadderton have an internal piped water supply and despite the summer of 1955 there was no shortage of water experienced in the district. In point of fact warnings to prevent misuse of water were not issued until the latter part of the year. This is something for which those who reside in the area should be thankful and shows that the supply is certainly adequate. Most of the water is supplied by Oldham Corporation, but Manchester Corporation and the Heywood and Middleton Water Board each provide the supply in the Moston and Middleton Junction areas respectively.

The supply has a low degree of hardness as each undertaking draws its supply from upland surface gathering grounds. Chlorination is done in each supply.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

There are four watercourses which flow through the area, namely the River Irk, Wince Brook, Bower Brook and Spring Brook, and the responsibility for inspection and supervision is mainly that of the Mersey Rivers Board.

It cannot be said the streams are free from contamination. Flowing through heavily built-up areas, via culverts in some instances, it is to be expected that contamination will arise. To specify how to prevent the contamination or to culvert the streams throughout their lengths in the district so as to prevent aesthetic and other nuisances is a task of some magnitude and somewhat prohibitive, because of the cost of the work needed.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The re-sewering of the Cowhill area was completed early in 1955. The Engineer and Surveyor reports that a total of 3,960 lineal yards of new sewer were laid during the year. In addition to this 955 yards became maintainable by the Authority because of the adoption of certain streets.

Owing to the resignation of the Sewage Works Manager the maintenance of the sewage works was assigned to the Surveyor early in the year. Works were carried out which effected some improvement to the treatment of the sewage, but these are to some extent of a temporary nature, as it is expected that the bulk of Chadderton's sewage will be diverted to the Oldham sewage works in the next few years.

For many years now it has been the Council's policy to employ a man whose sole work it is to clear choked drains, though in most cases this work should be the responsibility of the owner or occupier of the premises concerned. This is something for which the Council is to be congratulated and too often has this service been looked upon as an obligatory one given by the Council. The labourer engaged on this work made 1,276 visits to choked drains during 1955 whilst the Sanitary Inspectors made 1,284 visits and carried out 183 tests of drainage systems.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The main achievement with regard to the improvement of the sanitary accommodation in the area was the conversion of the pail closets in the Cowhill District and in Charles Street where a total of 65 closets was converted. In addition 104 waste water closets were converted to the more up-to-date water carriage system.

These figures may indicate progress, but I am yet of the opinion that the progress is too slow. I hope the day will not be too far distant when the Council will decide to abolish all waste water closets and in preference substitute modern water closets. It can be done and in my opinion it should be done.

The sanitary labourer had to cleanse choked outlet drains to waste water closets on 664 occasions, but only 75 fresh water closets needed such attention. This is some proof of the fact that these closets are troublesome and give rise to considerable nuisance. The sewer for conversion is available and water supply is plentiful. Has financial consideration to impede progress and allow these insanitary arrangements to continue?

DISINFESTATION

No major problem presented itself with regard to disinfestation during 1955. It was necessary to carry out 4 disinfestations of furniture during transit to Council houses, and in accordance with normal practice 261 inspections were made either upon receipt of a complaint or where tenants had been selected for tenancy of Council houses. Nine houses were found to be verminous and the appropriate action was taken in each case. "

H.C.N. is the agent used in the killing of vermin when furniture in transit is being fumigated, whilst spraying with insecticides is used for houses. It has not been found necessary to carry out disinfestation in premises apart from dwelling houses except in two instances. One of these was a bakehouse affected by an infestation of cockroaches and the other was a canteen similarly affected. Concentrated spraying had the desired effect.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council carries out its measures of control in accordance with the Ministry's requirements. A full-time operator is employed and a summary of the work done can be found on page 48.

It is common to find that many rat infestations are due to defective drainage systems and in Chadderton it is common practice to trace the drainage defect and have the same rectified wherever this can be done.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

This is the first occasion that I have had the opportunity of reporting upon this aspect of public health administration as the officer responsible for the organisation of the services. It is regretted that Mr. G. Beswick had the unfortunate experience of having to absent himself from work because of illness prior to his retirement in July. Owing to this illness he prac-

tically ceased work early in the year and as he was due for retirement the Council transferred the cleansing services to the Health Department and the control became the responsibility of the Health Committee.

At the end of 1955 household refuse was being collected by four teams of men operating a beat system. The vehicles in use were three moving floor Van type collectors and a twelve cubic yard side loader. An attempt was made to maintain a weekly collection and whilst this was obtained on occasions there were periods when the time lag between collections was from 8 to 10 days. This in the main was due to labour shortages and breakdowns.

The Health Committee appointed a sub-committee to consider re-organisation of these services and various types of vehicles were seen by this sub-committee. As the year closed orders had been placed for two of the modern compressing type rear loading vehicles.

The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Crossley Bridge Tip. Approximately 7,390 tons of refuse were disposed of in this manner and this represented the weights of 5,680 loads and approximately 526,760 bin emptyings.

Owing to the intimacy of this service with the general public it is one that comes in for much criticism. Complaints are made of the dustbin not being emptied, or if emptied not returned to its correct position in the yard or garden. Many and varied are the types of complaints made. I make no hesitation in stating that some of the complaints are justified, but I would like to say thanks to the men who turn out in all weathers in order that the service can be carried on with some form of regularity. The work is dusty, there are times when the handling of the dustbins is not by any means easy, and when one is working with clothes that are soaked then conditions are far from ideal. Protective clothing can also have disadvantages though it may prevent the soaking. A dustbin with four or five inches of snow on the lid and standing in a similar depth of snow is not conducive to pleasurable handling. The general public, I think, often fail to realise the unpleasantness of the work, and I would suggest that on occasions a little more tolerance would be beneficial.

With regard to street sweeping, this is done by street orderlies and a mechanical sweeper-collector. Some dislocation of this service occurred as men were often transferred to assist in maintaining the regular collection of household refuse, but in the main the classified roads in the district received regular attention.

Street gully cleansing is now the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department. Frequent cleansing is done by the use of an 800-gallon gully emptying machine manned by a driver and an attendant.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year a total of 29 half-hour observations were taken of factory chimneys. Though the observations did not call for action to be taken as no contravention was noted whilst chimneys were watched, it is not to be assumed that Chadderton has no atmospheric pollution problems.

There are two lead peroxide instruments situated within the Chadderton boundaries and regular readings are taken to ascertain the atmospheric pollution by sulphur dioxide. These instruments are maintained by the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution Joint Scheme No. 2 of which the Council is a member.

Much prominence has been given to the subject of Atmospheric Pollution during the past year and it was with pleasure that sanitarians noted the presentation of the Clean Air Bill in Parliament. One looks forward with keen anticipation to the time when the bill will receive Royal Assent and become law. It is sincerely hoped that what has been given prominence and what most people readily agree is a matter of concern from a health standpoint, will not prove so much more propaganda with little or no result. Clean Air is vital and as one referred to Clean Food and Food Hygiene so must one look upon this question. Air Hygiene is an important part of environmental hygiene. Legislation has had to be used to improve the normal conditions relative to housing and health, legislation will have to be used to bring about clean air, but with co-operation between industrialists, householders and officers who will have to enforce the law, much unpleasantness can be avoided. To say that "Where there's muck there's money" is not to say that the muck should be spread around the countryside and that all should be forced to take the filth into one's lungs.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

The table given on page 47 is the form of the report on factories and workplaces as required by the Ministry. Reference to the tables indicates that 157 visits were paid to the 224 factories and workplaces in Chadderton.

It is true to say that little nuisance is observed as one inspects the factories, and generally the standard of sanitary accommodation is fairly good. However, eleven written intimations had to be sent concerning contravention of the Act. I must pay tribute to the Staff of the Surveyor's Department for the co-operation so readily given when alterations to sanitary accommodation are suggested. It is always a pleasure to me to find colleagues who will discuss plans submitted which entail the reconstruction or possibly an entirely new lay-out of the conveniences. It assists with office records and means the department is fully aware of alterations as they proceed.

A number of factories improved the siting of the conveniences and increased amenities were also installed during the year.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths Superintendent has kindly provided the information that during 1955 the plunge bath was used by 31,797 children in organised school parties, and the number of pensioners who used the slipper baths was 840.

Samples of the bath water are regularly submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and it is pleasing to report that of the 16 samples submitted only two were reported to be below standard.

Purification of the 90,000 gallons of the water which is the capacity of the plunge bath is maintained by filtration and chlorination.

SCHOOLS

The number of schools in the district is as reported last year, namely 18, and 16 inspections were made. It was hoped that in three of the schools improvements in the sanitary amenities would have been made, but owing to various reasons the actual work was not begun.

One can appreciate that the financial implications involved must receive careful study, but it is to be hoped that the health of the pupils is to be the first consideration and finance put in its correct position.

Comment has frequently been made with regard to school hygiene, and how it can best be taught. I wrote last year that suitable and sufficient washing facilities are important features in the teaching of personal hygiene. I look forward to the day when I shall be able to say of Chadderton's schools that there are sufficient wash hand-basins with hot and cold water, soap, nailbrushes and towels to meet the needs of the scholars.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The only offensive trade, which is that of tripe boiling, is carried on in premises which were inspected on 6 occasions during the year.

RAG FLOCK PREMISES

The manufacture of rag flock is not carried on in Chadderton and though one upholsterer is registered under the provisions of the Act, very little of this commodity is used. Two visits were made, but it was found unnecessary to take samples.

MARINE STORE DEALERS AND BROKERS

Seventeen visits to the premises of registered marine store dealers and dealers in scrap metal were made during 1955. There are a total of 11 premises registered. These premises receive police supervision also and close co-operation is maintained.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM AND CALCIUM CARBIDE

Forty-eight licences were issued for the storage of these commodities for the year under review. The supervision of the installation of storage tanks is one that is the responsibility of the Sanitary Inspector and six new storage premises were visited.

SHOPS

The sanitary inspectors are the appointed inspectors under the provisions of the Shops Act and during 1955, 302 inspections were made. Observations at night and on a few Sundays revealed that there were some contraventions of the Act, but press publicity proved useful and many shopkeepers realised that there were obligations with regard to closing hours which had to be observed. No formal action was taken, but a number of shopkeepers were informed of the provisions of the Act where it was thought such information was necessary.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

As Chadderton is in the area to which the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 3) Order 1953 is applied, the milk supply can be considered to be bacteriologically safe. Only designated milk can be sold. This fact has reduced the need for frequent sampling and during the year only 21 samples were obtained.

All the milk now produced in the area is either from Tuberculin Tested herds or is sent for heat treatment. This is of great benefit to the consumers.

Details concerning the number of registered purveyors, the type of licences in force and the result of sampling can be found on pages 53 and 54.

BAKEHOUSES

Sixty-four visits were paid to bakehouses in the area during 1955, and at the close of the year there were 43 such premises. In six cases it was found that all was not as it should be and suitable action was taken.

The Food Hygiene Regulations which came into operation on the first of January, 1956, are going to affect many of these premises in so far as better hand washing facilities will have to be provided in numerous cases. However, this is matter that will receive attention and, as this report is being prepared, it is known that no serious trouble will be experienced in the provision of better facilities. Only in a very few instances will there be a major upheaval, but occupiers of premises will have to face up to their responsibilities.

ICE CREAM

There is no manufacturer of ice cream in Chadderton, but there are 75 registered premises where it is sold. 55 visits were paid to these premises. 22 samples were submitted for examination by the staff of the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall and resulted in 18 of the samples being placed in Grade I, whilst 4 were placed in Grade II.

FOOD PREMISES

The types of food premises in the area can be found on the table on page 54. The number of visits paid to premises registered under the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act was 236, but a total of 982 visits was made to premises which can be classed as Food Premises. In addition vehicles from which food is sold were inspected on 13 occasions.

Similar remarks apply to these premises as those already given in reference to bakehouses. The Food Hygiene Regulations will call for some improvement in many of these premises but again the main feature will be the provision of the wash hand-basin. Suitable means of temperature control will also be required in some of the premises. Much of the spade work

with regard to the prevention of contamination has already been done and many of the shops have been fitted with suitable screens and the like to prevent the food displayed from becoming contaminated. The shopkeeper may feel somewhat aggrieved at being called upon to take further precautions, but it is little use preventing the customer, or flies, or animals to contaminate food if one's own hands are dirty. Washing of hands after the use of the toilet is an absolute necessity, and frequent washing of the hands during the day's routine is also important. It is difficult to avoid touching food and as the hands come into contact with so many things in and about the premises frequent washing is the surest way to prevent the spread of contamination. We now have regulations that can be enforced. It may well be that the Codes of Practice which are yet to be published may still further assist in the production and sale of safe food.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are two private slaughterhouses in Chadderton and these are used regularly each week for the slaughtering of cattle, sheep and pigs. A 100% inspection of all carcasses was maintained during the year and reference to the table on page 55 shows the number of carcasses examined and the results of the inspections.

All the meat condemned is disposed of by burning at the sewage works, it being felt that this was the safest way of getting rid of the material. It certainly prevents the risk of unsound food finding its way into undesirable channels.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

Efforts to secure the production and sale of clean and safe food have by no means ceased, though spectacular evidence is not prominent. The Clean Food Association, however, was responsible for the promotion of a Health and Hygiene Exhibition which was held from the 29th March to the 5th April, 1955. Though many aspects of Health were covered, Food Hygiene received some considerable attention and those who attended the exhibition had demonstrated to them the benefits of the practice of Food Hygiene. The association is indebted to Mr. Morley Parry for his opening of the exhibition and the way he urged for the cleaner handling of food.

Three Certificates of Membership of the Association were granted during 1955 and the Committee arranged a further educational campaign which began early in 1956.

The focal points of environmental hygiene are constantly changing as the century goes on. One does not see the squalor that was common when the century dawned. Many conditions have been improved and whilst there remain slums today the general amenities are much better. The focus is now on Clean Food and Clean Air, both very essential to the well-being of the community. It therefore behoves those who handle food in any way to see to it that it is handled in a most hygienic manner. Legislation which came into operation as 1955 closed places a greater measure of responsibility on employer and employee alike. It is to be hoped that this legislation which has been so long in appearing will stimulate the indifferent handler to better regard of his or her duty.

FOOD ADULTERATION

Chadderton is not a Food and Drugs Authority and consequently is dependent upon the Lancashire County Council for the sampling of foodstuffs in the district.

Table XVIII, pages 57 and 58 give details of what County Officers did in this part during 1955.

SECTION F.

HOUSING

GENERAL

A change in Council policy with regard to the functions of Committees resulted in the administration of all sections of the Housing Act becoming the responsibility of the Housing Committee with the exception of Section No. 26 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, relating to the granting of Certificates of Disrepair.

The major development during the year was the formation of the Slum Clearance Programme and its submission to the Ministry. This programme is to be spread over five years and it is proposed to demolish approximately 60 houses per annum. The survey in preparation for the scheme was completed in August, and the Ministry has expressed approval of the Council's proposals. The speed of re-housing people from slum clearance schemes needs to be improved if the houses proposed to be demolished are cleared during the allotted time. There still remain tenants in houses declared unfit and scheduled for clearance in 1953. It may well be that the recent financial proposals of the Government with regard to subsidy may cause more houses to be allocated for tenants in clearance areas and if so, then the programme can be carried through. It is all a question of policy that members of the Council will have to decide, the question being as to what has to receive priority. I am of the opinion that most people in unfit houses are in a worse position than the average families in lodgings.

I feel I must express appreciation of the Housing Committee's policy, however, with regard to the acceptance of undertakings from owners when houses are declared unfit and beyond hope of repair sufficient to make them reasonably habitable. It may be unorthodox, but it has proved beneficial and saved much valuable time in administration. Many houses have been closed or demolished as a result of this procedure, and practically no difficulty has been met with as owners have honoured the undertakings.

Little effect of the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, was observed, and it would appear that in so far as Chadderton is concerned many owners are not prepared to undertake necessary repairs in order to qualify for the increased rent. This Act has not resulted in large scale repairs and reconditioning, the cost of repairs being excessive, the standard of fitness giving concern to many owners, and the financial return meaning that some considerable time would elapse before the owner would be fully reimbursed for the money spent. It does point to the fact that too many houses can yet be classified as sub-standard.

OVERCROWDING

I again have to report that no true figures can be given with regard to this aspect of housing. It can be noted that in the survey for the slum clearance programme very few houses

were found to be overcrowded, and if this can be used as a pointer then it can be said that there is little, if any, serious overcrowding in the area.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Though administration of the law relative to Improvement Grants is not that of the Health Department, I feel comment should be made. The Council has encouraged improvements and applications are given every consideration. It is regretted that all applicants to date have been owner/occupiers and landlords have not availed themselves of the opportunity of improvement of sub-standard dwellings.

SECTION G.

TABLE I
DEATHS (NET)—1955

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total 1955
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	1	—	1
Tuberculosis other forms	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	6	12
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	8	1	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus... ..	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms...	18	17	35
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	—	2
Diabetes	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of Nervous System ...	23	28	51
Coronary Disease, angina	34	10	44
Hypertension with heart disease	3	2	5
Other heart disease	19	26	45
Other circulatory disease	10	18	28
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	3	5	8
Bronchitis	26	11	37
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	—	8
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	4	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	4	1	5
Other defined and ill defined diseases ...	10	13	23
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
All other accidents	5	4	9
Suicide	5	1	6
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
All causes	195	157	352

61

122

49

TABLE II.

INFANTILE MORTALITY—1955.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	1 to 6 Days	1 to 2 Weeks	2 to 3 Weeks	3 to 4 Weeks	Total Under 1 Month
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations...	3	2	—	—	—	5
Convulsions... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Respiratory Failure ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
	4	4	—	—	—	8

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Cause of Death	Under 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	4 to 6 Months	7 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	Total
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations...	5	—	—	—	—	5
Convulsions... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Respiratory Failure ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	8	—	—	—	—	8

TABLE III

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1955
(other than Tuberculosis)

Notifiable Diseases	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED									
	AGE PERIODS—YEARS									
	Total Cases at all ages	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	35	—	4	8	20	2	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	413	12	133	126	137	3	—	2	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	10	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	290	9	38	57	94	15	8	48	18	3
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Food Poisoning ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	764	23	178	194	256	20	10	54	24	5

TABLE IV

TUBERCULOSIS**Cases Notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1955**

		New Cases				Deaths			
Years Age		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	...	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15-20	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-25	...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
35-45	...	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
45-55	...	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
55-65	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over...		1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	...	5	5	-	4	1	-	-	-
		10		4		1		-	

TABLE V
SANITARY INSPECTION

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-Houses

Total number of houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	2,262
Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	4,885
Total number of houses inspected under Housing (Consolidated) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	591
Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	735
Number of inspections made re overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of defects found	...	...	...	...	...	1,493
Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1,451
Re-inspections re notices served	...	...	...	...	...	2,359
Number of inspections re vermin	...	...	...	...	...	261

(2) Infectious Disease

Number of visits to cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	215
Number of visits to cases of Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	16
Number of disinfections carried out	...	...	...	...	13

(3) Visits to Premises where Food is prepared, stored or sold

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	67
Butchers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	59
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	75
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	55
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	47
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	142
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	18
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	29
Restaurants, Dining Rooms and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	56
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	133
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	290
Street Vendors and Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number of visits re Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of visits re Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	22

(4) Miscellaneous Visits and Inspections

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	142
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	11
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	6
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	29
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	302
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	16
Drainage and Drain Tests	...	...	...	...	...	649
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	1,447
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	484
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	47
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	32
Swimming Bath Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	16
Pet Animals Act and Keeping of Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	2
Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	...	17

Petroleum	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fresh Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	279
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	946
Sanitary Pails	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Fairgrounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Interviews and miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	353

(5) Notices Served

Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	1839
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	98

Statutory Notices :—

Public Health Act, 1936.

Section 39	...	...	...	...	...	27
Section 45	...	...	...	...	...	13
Section 75	...	...	...	...	...	20
Section 93	...	...	...	...	...	34

Housing Act, 1936.

Section 9	4
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Total ... 98

(6) Notices Complied with

Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	1188
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Statutory Notices complied with by Council in Default of Owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

(7) No. of summary proceedings taken Nil

TABLE VI
Closet Accommodation

Type of Closet	Converted 1955	Number at end of 1955
Pail Closets	65	156
Waste Water Closets	104	2,356
Trough Closets	—	160
Fresh Water Closets	—	9,562
	169	12,234

TABLE VII

Defects Remedied during 1955

Defective and damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ roofs	...	...	...	...	...	85
„ chimney stacks	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ pointing and brickwork of walls	...	...	...	...	...	34
„ rainwater pipes and eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	...	80
„ drains	...	...	...	...	...	71
„ waste pipes and channels	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ yard paving and paths	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ closets (fresh water)	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ closets (waste water)	...	...	...	...	...	41
„ sanitary pails	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	848
„ ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ plaster	...	...	...	...	...	47
„ floors and stairs	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ doors, windows and sashcords	...	...	...	...	...	91
„ sinks	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ washboilers	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ kitchen ranges, fireplaces and flues	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ flashings	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty conditions and vermin	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	14
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation at Factories	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cleansing and limewashing of food premises	...	...	...	...	...	8

TABLE VIII
FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors), during 1955.

Premises	Number on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	21	26	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	186	116	7	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ...	17	15	2	-
Total ...	224	157	11	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)...	6	6	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	4	3	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes ...	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	11	9	-	3	-

TABLE IX
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3	Agri- cultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	18	11,156	1,526	12,700	34
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of :—					
(a) Notification	6	323	24	353	1
(b) Survey under the Act... ..	18	48	6	72	89
(c) Otherwise (<i>e.g.</i> , when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	96	1	97	—
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections		TOTAL	INSPECT IONS —		1625
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats—Major	4	—	1	5	—
—Minor	2	323	16	341	—
(b) Mice—Major... ..	2	—	4	6	—
—Minor	2	142	4	148	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A....	8	397	25	430	—
VI. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	10	445	25	480	—
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (<i>i.e.</i> , Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act... ..	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

SEWER TREATMENTS

Number of manholes in the district—1,169	<i>Feb.</i> 1955	<i>Aug.</i> 1955
Number of manholes baited	421	565
Number of manholes showing prebait take ...	80	158
Number of manholes showing complete take ...	80	144

TABLE X

HOUSING

(a) STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the local authority	114	—
(ii) By other local authorities	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	117	—

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 2262
- (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 4885
- (2) Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :—
 - (a) Number found during the year 252
 - (b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year 970
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 295

2. Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1936, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954) :—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses demolished during year :—
 - (a) Unfit houses 5
 - (b) Other houses Nil
- (2) Number persons displaced 7

3. Houses not included in Clearance Areas :—

(1) Houses demolished or closed during year :—

	Number of	
	Houses	Persons Displaced
(a) Housing Act, 1936 :		
(i) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11)	4	14
(ii) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under (Section 11) and still in force	9	31

	Number of	
	Houses	Persons Displaced
(iii) Parts of building closed (Section 12)	Nil	Nil
(b) Housing Act, 1949 :		
(i) Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 3(1) and 3(2)	Nil	Nil
(c) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :		
(i) Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 10(1) and 11(2)	Nil	Nil
(2) Repairs during the year :		No. of Houses
(a) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts		515
(b) Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice, houses in which defects were remedied :		
(i) By owners		95
(ii) By local authority in default of owners		15
(c) Housing Act, 1936—action after service of formal notice (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16). Houses made fit :—		
(i) By owners		3
(ii) By local authority in default of owners		—
(d) Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5)		Nil

4. Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954) :

(1) Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under Section 7	Nil
(2) Number of separate dwellings contained in (1) above	Nil
(3) Number of houses at end of year licensed for temporary occupation (Section 6)	Nil

5. Housing Act, 1949—Improvement grants, etc.

Action during year :	Private bodies or individuals		Local authority	
	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	57	57	—	—
(b) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	NIL	—	NIL	—
(c) Finally approved by local authority	49	49	NIL	—
(d) Work completed	35	35	—	—
(e) Additional separate dwellings included in (d) above	NIL	—	—	—
(f) Any other action taken under the Act (give brief particulars)		NONE		

TABLE XI.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

Return of Certificates of Disrepair issued by the Local Authority under section 26 (1) of the above Act for the year 1955.

	No. of applications for certificates	No granted	No. Refused	No. of applications for revocation of certificates	No granted	No. Refused
(a) Dwelling-houses which have been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II of the 1954 Act.	15	13	2	2	2	—
(b) Dwelling-houses which have not been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act, but in respect of which permitted increases of rent are recoverable under section 2 (1) (c) and (d) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Including applications for revocation of sanitary certificates issued under the pre-1954 Act procedure, but still in force at 30th August, 1954.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

TABLE XII
MILK SUPPLY

No. of Milk distributors	169
No. of licences to retail pasteurised milk	32
No. of licences to retail sterilised milk	157
No. of licences to retail tuberculin tested milk	11
No. of licences to retail tuberculin tested milk (pasteurised) ...	9
No. of Supplementary licences—pasteurised milk	12
No. of Supplementary licences—sterilised milk	10
No. of Supplementary licences—tuberculin tested milk	8
No. of Supplementary licences—tuberculin tested milk (pasteurised)	3

TABLE XII1

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1955

RESULTS

	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No result
(a) RAW MILK.				
I. Tuberculosis-biological tests	2	(Neg) 1	(Pos) —	1
II. Methylene Blue Reduction test ...	2	1	1	—
III. B. Coli examinations	—	—	—	—
IV. Sediment tests	—	—	—	—
(b) "HEAT TREATED" MILK.				
I. Tuberculosis	9	(Neg) 9	—	—
(c) PASTEURISED.				
II. Phosphatase test ...	11	11	—	—
III. Methylene Blue Reduction test ...	11	9	—	2 Void
(d) STERILISED.				
IV. Turbidity test	7	7	—	—

TABLE XIV
ACTION TAKEN IN RELATION TO SAMPLES—1955.

Number of notifications of Tuberculous Milk forwarded to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in respect of :—

(a) Milk produced in District	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Milk produced in other Districts	...	...	...	...	...	—

Results of Ministry investigations **within the District** during the Year, arising from notifications by the Local Authority :—

No. of Veterinary Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of cases where Animals seized under Tuberculosis Order, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of Animals seized	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of cases reported negative where Animals had been sold prior to investigation	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of cases reported negative, no Animals seized	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of Orders served under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	—

TABLE XV.
FOOD PREMISES—1955

Number of Food Premises, by type of business in District at end of year.

General grocers and provision dealers	...	...	...	135
Greengrocers, fruiterers and fishmongers	...	...	...	27
Meat shops	...	...	...	43
Bakers and confectioners	...	...	...	41
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	33
Shops (selling mainly sweets, ice cream and minerals)	...	...	...	23
Canteens, cafes and schools meals centres	...	...	...	46
Chemists	...	...	...	6
Dairy Farms and Dairies	...	...	...	27
Milk Purveyors	...	...	...	130
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	64
				575

TABLE XVI.
MEAT INSPECTION—1955.
Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part within the district.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	386	222	37	2088	362	—
Number inspected	386	222	37	2088	362	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	2	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	50	24	—	36	16	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	12.95%	10.81%	0.0%	1.81%	4.41%	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	51	78	—	—	10	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	13.21%	35.58%	0.0%	0.0%	2.76%	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Weight Condenned	— 3887 lbs.					

TABLE XVII.
UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED—1955.

	lbs.	ozs.
Bacon	304	8
Beef	184	0
Beef (chilled)	100	0
Beef Suet	1	0
Biscuits	2	0
Butter	—	8
Cheese	70	8
Chicken (tinned)	3	14
Corned Beef (tinned)	58	0
Cream (tinned)	—	12
Dates	25	12
Eggs	11	12
Fish (tinned)	—	2
Fish Cakes	5	0
Fruit (tinned)	111	11
Gammon	12	0
Ham (boiled or roast)	32	0
Ham (tinned)	287	9
Kit-e-Kat	—	8
Liver braised (tinned)	1	0
Milk (tinned)	7	14
Meat (tinned)	28	13
Nescafe	—	2
Oatcakes	50	14
Pea Nut Butter	—	8
Pickles	7	14
Preserves	8	0
Raisins	24	0
Sausages	51	4
Semolina	28	0
Soup (tinned)	1	0
Steak (tinned)	4	0
Tongue (tinned)	97	8
Trifle Sponge	18	12
Tripe	3304	0
Veal (tinned)	30	0
Vegetables	15	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4891	0

TABLE XVII
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Samples Submitted for Examination—1955.

	No. of Samples Taken
Ammoniated tincture of Quinine	1
Aspirin tablets	2
Bacon	1
Baking Powder	2
Blancmange Powder	3
Corn Flour	1
Demerara Sugar	1
Fish Paste	2
Flavouring essence	1
Flour confectionery	2
Ground rice	1
Gravy browning	1
Ice cream	2
Ice lollies	1
Lard	2
Lemon cheese	1
Mincemeat	1
Mixed pickles	1
Milk	105
Oatmeal	2
Orange drink	1
Orange Juice	2
Pepper, white	6
Pickled beetroot	1
Pork sausages	1
Pudding mixture, sweetened	1
Salt	2
Sauce	2
Sugar	1
Sweets	2
Self Raising Flour	4
Tea	2
	<hr/> 158 <hr/>

(Included in the 105 milk samples are 12 Channel Island milks.)

The above samples were certified by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following :—

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Results of Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1 Ammoniated tincture of Quinine	Ammonia 0.39% w/v. deficient of 0.46% of the minimum amount of ammonia.	Vendor com- municated with and stock with- drawn from sale.
1 Formal Channel Islands Milk	Fat content only 3.85%.	Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food notified.
1 Orange Juice	Contained only 9.4% orange (including juice).	Same vendor. Prosecution. Vendor fined £5 and £11.0 costs.
1 Formal Orange Juice.	Consisted of a soft drink containing only 10% orange (including juice).	
1 Informal Milk	The freezing point indicated the presence of 1.5% of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
1 Bacon	Odour and chemical tests indicate incipient putrefaction	Suggested that remaining stock be examined.

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